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MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES, Very powerful, with multiplying wheels and magnetic indicator in Mahogany box.

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SURGICAL and MEDICAL APPLIANCES of all description at lowest rates.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA LIMITED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

(Telephone No. 60.) Hongkong, 9th May, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S PATENT DESSICATING OR DRYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1889.

Those of our readers who possess any practical acquaintance with statistics regarding the births and deaths in the various countries of the world will have perused with surprise the returns lately presented to the Legislative Council of Hongkong, an abstract of which was reproduced in our issue of the 7th instant. The abnormal sanitary condition of the colony may, we think, be fairly gauged by the alarming and dangerous disproportion between the births and deaths in what is termed our land population. The British and Foreign communities, which are estimated at 10,692, showed last year a birth-rate of 18.05 per 1,000 per annum, as against a death-rate of 23.28, or about 1.29 deaths for every birth. The Chinese resident population, estimated at 179,530, increased by a birth-rate of 8.18, whilst it decreased at the enormous rate of 32.22, this being in the proportion of 3.93 deaths for every birth. The whole population of the colony (not including the shipping and junk people) which is computed at 190,222, gives an average birth-rate of 8.73, as against an extraordinary death-rate of 31.72. In the course of last year the total number of births in the colony amounted to 1,662, and the total number of deaths to 6,034, showing 3.63 deaths for every birth. Supposing this rate were to continue for a succession of years, even with no epidemics, or other disasters to swell the number of deaths, we should have to face the unwelcome but conclusive evidence that, as our population decreases by 4,372 every year, in forty-three years, say in 1932, there will be no inhabitants left in Hongkong. Of course, we must take into consideration the steady influx of new-comers; but are they likely to amount to 4,372 yearly? If not, we have some constant factors of depopulation among us, more or less reduced, which in the course of years, if statistics are of any value, are sure to accomplish the entire depopulation of the colony. It is quite an alarming possibility that not one of our successors may be left alive to celebrate Hongkong's first centenary!

That such a process of depopulation is a reversal of the laws of nature cannot be disputed, and that to some considerable extent it is a direct result of the unsanitary conditions existing throughout the colony, a slight acquaintance with the laws of population will convince anyone. The general accepted law is that the populations of well-drained and healthy towns double themselves in twenty-five years; this is owing to the excess of births over deaths. In Hongkong worse than the reverse takes place—the population, as above pointed out, if bare official statistics may be relied on, will extinguish itself completely in 43 years! Taking into consideration the ghastly picture presented by these official returns just published,

we think the sanitary authorities should lose no time in finding adequate remedies for the great evil which would seem to so seriously threaten the public welfare. Deleterious climatic influences should be counterbalanced by climatic comforts. If the northern slope of Victoria Peak is unhealthy, a circular road should be made without delay, and the southern slope opened up for building purposes. The Government's bounden duty is to do everything possible to prevent the flourishing port of Hongkong from becoming a veritable Necropolis of the Far East.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 1st. Mr. Parnell has been examined before the Commission. He said that he has never belonged to any secret society, has never advocated separation, and has always condemned outrage.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen visits North Wales in August.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Firebrand* returned to Shanghai on the 5th inst. from the River Ports.

The latest statistics show that the women in England exceed the men by 3,000,000.

The Emperor of Brazil has decided to issue an edict prohibiting Brazilian girls from marrying until they reach the ripe old age of ten years.

We are requested to state that the departure of the steamship *Arabic* for San Francisco, via Yokohama, is postponed to Sunday, the 12th inst., at daylight.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh has offered the degree of D.D. to the Rev. John Griffith, of the London Mission, Hankow, China.

A young divine tells a story of a bridegroom who, after the marriage ceremony, slipped a \$1 note into his hand, murmuring apologetically, "I'll do better next time."

We would remind our readers that the competition in gymnastics, for prizes presented by the Hon. A. P. MacEwen, will take place at the Victoria R.C. Gymnasium to-morrow at 5.30 p.m.

STATISTICS make it appear that there are 5,530 houses in New York city whose aggregated fire and income amount to something over \$10,000,000 a year. Lawyers come high, but we must have 'em, it seems.

The Wilmer Street fire is still smouldering. An archway between the storehouse that was gutted and No. 8 permitted the goods in the latter place to catch fire, and they keep on smouldering, being very difficult to get at.

YOUNG Thorne (to his girl): "And your name is Rose! What a sweet name Rose is! Rose! I am glad you like it. But—but I do not want to be a rose without a Thorne." What could a fellow say after that?

OUR Tientsin contemporary reports that the work of removing the Railway bridge across the Peiho goes on very slowly. After seven days labour one of the 52 piles, driven about 200 feet into the river bed, has been lifted only 10 feet. Notwithstanding the obstruction of the two salt junks used in the up-rooting of the piles, which leaves only room for one junk to pass bound either up or down, twenty-five Kiangsu and Ningpo junks passed down yesterday.

EXAMPLE of the progress of science.—Anxious Wife (year 1859): "Oh, Doctor what shall I do? My husband is nearly burning up with fever and keeps begging for water." Great Physician: "I am sorry, madam; but one drop of water would kill him." Another Woman (1869): "My husband appears to me to be no better." Same Physician: "Did you give him plenty of water as I directed?" "Yes, all he could drink." "Well, if he never don't abate in another hour send him in a bath-tub."

An energetic American woman supplies the following contribution to the bustle controversy:—"I know that women are hampered by their clothes, and I believe they will never be able to compete with men until they are better dressed. Give a girl pockets—pockets on her hips, her back, her breast, and about her belt and side; loosen her waist, sleeves, collar, and skirt strings; give her hands and feet room; burn her bustle and lighten her skirts; school her and give her plenty of physical exercise, and at 20 she will hang two pounds of curled hair at her back to mark her waist line."

THIS year, says the *Chinese Times*, there appear to be more accidents than usual among the junks. The salt junk which sunk in the fairway below the Everlasting Bend has been floated and hauled onto the bank. Three junks in different parts of the river have run on their anchors, but the cargoes were saved and the junks hauled ashore. The other morning witnesses another accident. The tug *Peking*, with lights in tow, came into collision with a salt junk about 2 p.m. and sank immediately in midstream, blocking the fairway of steamers. About 1 p.m. two large salt boats were made fast to the sunken craft, and by the aid of two Spanish winds, the wreck was most expeditiously beached on the opposite bank, taking only about three hours.

DURING the argument of a petty larceny case before Justice of the Peace Wixon at Hoxie, Kansas, the other week, J. L. Patterson and William Langley, both muscular, well-built middle-weight scions of the law, became involved in a dispute as to their relative fighting powers. The two exchanged words and taunts for some time, and then each brandished a muscular arm and called on the justice to decide the dispute. Justice Wixon, who is a lover of the manly art, decided that the only way in which the dispute could be decided was by an old-fashioned bout with bare knuckles, and he declared his willingness to adjourn the case for a time to allow the attorneys to settle their dispute. The two accepted the justice's offer and the Court and spectators adjourned to a large hall in the centre of the town. About all the men in the place gathered to see the fight. Patterson and Langley stripped to their undershirts, and with the justice as referee squared off at each other in regular pugilistic style. Suddenly Patterson's right arm, and a moment later Langley was sprawling on the floor. This startled Patterson, who gathered up his things and left the hall. Langley arose, but was not bent on fighting, and the battle was declared a draw.

H.S.M. Gunboat *Coronation*, left Bangkok on the 23rd ult. for Chantaboon, having on board H.R.H. Krom Mun Prachak and Commodore A. de Richelieu.

THE Duchess of Galliera's legacy to the Empress Frederick, says *Truth*, is to be invested in England, and the money was recently brought over to London by Prince Pleas, who is one of the *attachés* of the German Embassy in Paris. The whole of the business in connection with this legacy has been transacted by Count Münster, who has arranged matters both expeditiously and advantageously. The net amount is about £200,000. Lord Sydney and Lord Cross have been consulted by the Empress respecting her English investments, for the money which was bequeathed to her by the Emperor Frederick has also come to this country, and so has the large sum which he left in settlement of which the Queen, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha are the trustees.

ACCORDING to the *London and China Express* Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, speaking at Sheffield recently, devoted the greater part of his remarks to the Navy proposals of the Government, which he justified as essential to establishing the maritime supremacy of the nation, which was a necessity to our commerce, our empire, and our independence. He dwelt on the importance of the strength of the British Navy in 1870, when the scheme will be completed, with the relative strength of the navies of France and Russia, showing that our naval strength would be considerably in excess of those two countries combined. He said the money would be spent in an economical manner, and observed that the opposition to the programme had most ignominiously collapsed. The expenditure was a national insurance of the most necessary kind, and three-fourths of the money would be spent in wages for labour in this country.

IN reference to the Yellow River the *Chinese Times* says:—We judge, though the communication reported to us is rather indefinite, that Wu considers the breach reparations at Cheng Chou complete, and is about to direct his attention to other places on the Huang-ho banks. Wu is a very active man, and may save off for a while the inevitable evil day which must arrive sooner or later. Every year the river bed fills up perceptibly, and the banks become too weak or too small to contain the roving flood. A breakage on the north side would ruin Chihai as well as Honan. Has been ruined. We learn from some paper that the bread famine in Peking has been averted, but the foreign community is threatened with a scarcity of kerosene oil, candles, and sugar. The trouble is that goods destined for sale to Chinese are passed under the pretext of being intended for the foreign community, and the Tientsin Tantai is endeavouring to check this abuse, which is not only unfair to the revenue, but to the Chinese traders who have no foreign ally to work the imposition for them.

OUR contemporary, the *Missionary*, when ever it runs short of the usual dry *habitus* which its reader looks for, devotes a portion of its columns to showing how the poor Chinese are oppressed by that bloated monopoly the Opium Farm. Yesterday, for instance, it bleated plaintively that poor passengers arriving here with a little opium left on their hands are heavily fined for not having got a permit from the Farm, and so on. It makes our head ache to read these pitiful arguments, and we hardly know whether they are worth refuting or not. Everybody, pretty nearly, knows that out of the \$1,737,000 which are estimated to be the total revenue of the Colony during this year, one quarter—nearly half a million dollars—are set down as accruing from the Opium Farm. It stands to reason, therefore, that in order to regain that enormous sum, meet the heavy expenses of the Farm, and then have a profit, very stringent measures are required, especially when smuggling is so extensive through the punishment of it being so light. It makes our head ache to read these pitiful arguments, and we hardly know whether they are worth refuting or not. Everybody, pretty nearly, knows that out of the \$1,737,000 which are estimated to be the total revenue of the Colony during this year, one quarter—nearly half a million dollars—are set down as accruing from the Opium Farm. It stands to reason, therefore, that in order to regain that enormous sum, meet the heavy expenses of the Farm, and then have a profit, very stringent measures are required, especially when smuggling is so extensive through the punishment of it being so light. It makes our head ache to read these pitiful arguments, and we hardly know whether they are worth refuting or not.

SAYS the *Japan Mail*:—The through line from Tokyo to Nagahama (on the shore of Lake Biwa) was opened quietly to traffic on the 10th April, and the canal now carries daily over this long route constantly increasing crowds of passengers. In point of time there is nothing gained as yet by the railway as against the steamer. Leaving Tokyo at 6 a.m. one reaches Nagahama at 9 p.m., and must perform speed the night there, as the steamer journey down the lake, even if it were possible to make it by night, which it is not, would not bring the traveller to Otsu in time to catch a Kyoto train. Nagahama is poorly furnished with accommodation. Most persons would break the journey by preference at Nagoya, where one arrives at 5.30 p.m. Then leaving Nagoya at 6.40 the following morning, one can reach Kyoto by the train at 10.30 a.m. and the canal now carries daily over this long route constantly increasing crowds of passengers. 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the unfortunate man's death; suffice to say that he complained of the ill-treatment he received; already enough has been said on the subject, but still one cannot help giving vent to his feelings when such neglect is being carried on. It is needless for me to say anything further, but I would point out to your correspondent that his excuses will not hold water.

Trusting these few lines will meet with the entire approbation of your correspondent, and that the information you will glean from this communication will meet with the justice you so worthily uphold in your journal.

I remain, Sir,
yours truly,
"VIGILANS."

Hongkong, 10th May, 1889.

AMOV.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Amoy, 8th May, 1889.

N. M. S. Leander arrived on the 6th from your port.

The "Black Rats" Christy Minstrel troupe of H.M.S. *Rattler* gave a performance in the Club theatre on Monday night to a crowded house. Considering that this was their first appearance on the stage the performance passed off very creditably, and no doubt with a little practice the painful shyness which they exhibited will pass off.

The *Rattler* leaves this port to-morrow after a lengthened stay, carrying the good wishes of the community. The crew of this vessel of war can show an example to the remainder of the Fleet, for general good conduct; although the men have been ashore nearly every day, besides having general leave, sobriety was the rule, drunkenness the exception. So far as is known only three or four cases of drunkenness happened on shore.

Chiarini's Circus is still with us, giving two performances daily, to rather poor houses, owing no doubt to their having no band. A Circus without a band is like a horse without a rider.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR IN BANGKOK.

We take the following from the *Bangkok Times* of the 27th ultimo:

The most serious result of a rupture among the foreign residents which has taken place on the afternoon of the 25th April at the New Oriental Hotel. In several late issues we have had to mention the doings of an engineer named F. A. Hitchcock, whose actions of late have been the talk of the place. The greatest of his misdeeds, as far as we know, was attempted to be performed yesterday. The facts, as far as we can learn, are as follows. Some time ago, action was brought, by the proprietors of the Oriental Hotel, against Hitchcock for the amount of his bill, after Hitchcock had been thrown out of the hotel, for cause, judgment was given in favour of the plaintiffs, and a bill was ordered to be paid into the British Legation. On Thursday last, at about 3.30 p.m. Hitchcock presented himself at the hotel, although he had been forbidden to go there by the proprietors, and also by the British representative, and insisted on settling the bill there, so he said. Mr. P. Andersen told him that he was astonished to see him at the hotel, after the emphatic order he had received not to go there at all. Hitchcock said he would pay the bill there, and went to the bar, as if to do so. Mr. Andersen told him he could not receive it, as it must be paid into the Legation, as ordered, and warned him of what might occur to him if he partner saw him there. After some further words Hitchcock reached over the bar, and with his stick tried to strike Andersen. The latter seized the stick, and hit Hitchcock with it once, and threw it at his feet. Hitchcock drew back, and putting his hand into his pocket drew a revolver, and proceeded to take a deliberate aim.

This deliberation saved Mr. Andersen, who had time to back a little behind the protection of the billiard room entrance, and the bullet struck off the small billiard room was also glanced off towards the veranda. Hitchcock was immediately seized and the revolver taken from him by Cops. Stovel, of the steamer *Pakistan*. Andersen did not appear immediately, and Hitchcock was unfortunately allowed his freedom, the revolver even being returned to him. He at once made himself scarce, while Mr. Andersen proceeded to the British Legation to lodge a complaint. He was informed that he must make a regular statement before any steps could be taken to arrest Hitchcock, or to protect the complainant from further assaults, though something might be done to trace Hitchcock, and watch his movements meanwhile. Up to the time of our going to press nothing definite has been done in the matter, for the assault is still at large. The red tape requirements, which however, the British representative here cannot be held responsible for at all, as it is the usual thing everywhere, are being hurried through as rapidly as possible.

We subsequently learned that Hitchcock had been arrested by warrant, and after examination had been lodged in the British Consular jail to await trial. The red tape business was rather promptly managed on this occasion, and we think that the credit is due to Mr. French. It is rather a novelty in Bangkok at any rate.

The shooting affair was enquired into as far as it could be on the next day, when F. Hitchcock was brought before Mr. French at the British Consular Court. Several witnesses testified that they had seen the prisoner attempt to shoot at Mr. Andersen. The case, however, was adjourned till the return of the steamer *Pakistan*, in order that the evidence of Captain Stovel, and of chief engineer Penton might be taken by the Court. The prisoner would be allowed bail in two securities of \$300 each.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The forty-sixth boat-race between representatives of Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place on the 30th ult. It may be safely asserted that such a gathering of people ashore, on the river banks and bridges, and on steamers, launches, barges, and rowing boats, has not been seen at a University boat-race for many years. A correspondent gives the following account of the race:—Amidst a hushed excitement the two crews took up their positions at the stake boats, which were moored just above Putney-bridge, with the *Academy* between them, and at sixteen minutes past one Mr. Willan fired the pistol, and the race commenced. In the first thirty seconds each crew pulled twenty strokes, and in the full minute Cambridge rowed thirty-nine to Oxford's thirty-eight strokes. With both boats under weigh a hoarse roar broke out from the crowds on the banks, that was continued without intermission the whole way along. Reaching the London Boat-house, Cambridge had forged ahead, and off the Creek (time one minute seventeen seconds) they were a third of a length in front, the Oxford coxswain at this point keeping his crew much too close to the Middlesex bank owing to the action of his rival. Approaching Craven Point, Holland called on his men for a desperate effort, and they rowing thirty-nine to thirty-eight—drew up to within the forward canvas of the Cambridge boat. Off Walden's, however (time three minutes fifty-seven seconds), Cambridge, served by the station,

began to draw away again, and as Northmore commenced the shot for the Surrey shore it was seen that fully three-parts of a length separated them. The time to the Old Mill Tree was four minutes fifteen seconds, and here Gardner was rowing thirty-six while Holland had dropped down to thirty-five. It was apparent at this part of the race that Oxford's exertions to keep their place had told upon them, and in going through the rough water with a cross wind their feet became very ragged. The splashing on the boat side was especially apparent, and the men were feathering their oars. Under the shelter of the southern bank Cambridge went away fast, and there was a gap between the boats at the Soap-works that was increased to half a length going under Hammermill-bridge. Cambridge rowed under, at thirty-five to the minute, in seven minutes forty seconds, while Oxford, rowing the same rate, were five seconds later. Encouraged by the cheering from the Suspension-bridge, Cambridge, still rowing in splendid time, though now at thirty-five, slackened down to thirty-three, were two full lengths behind opposite Biffen's and were falling still further in the rear, as Lansdale, unwisely taking the track of the Cambridge boat, gave his crew their rivals' back-wash to go through. At Chiswick Church, Cambridge, still going splendidly in the rough water, led by over three lengths, Gardner still setting his followers thirty-six, and Holland at this time rowing thirty-five. Crossing once more for the Middlesex-shore on coming to the Duke's Meadows, the leaders took a "breather," and Oxford, in turn served by the station, decreased the leading crew's advantage by a length, and momentarily raised the supporters' hopes. The spectators on board their steamer raised an encouraging cheer, and Holland sputtered desperately. His crew, however, only picked up his stroke spasmodically, the bow man being chiefly in fault. Along the meadows, too, Northmore steered Cambridge very cleverly, keeping Oxford well under the bank, and out of the tide. As according to the conditions, both boats had to go under the centre arch of Barnes, Northmore on coming out was enabled to give the others the Cambridge wash again. The Cambridge men led under the Barnes-bridge, amidst great cheering, by three lengths, in sixteen minutes forty-one seconds, while Oxford, who nearly collided with the buttress, in trying to take it closely, were sixteen minutes fifty-three seconds in reaching it. From this point, of course, the race was as good as over; Gardner saw that he had it in hand, and did not unnecessarily distress his men, so keeping a long steady stroke of thirty-four to the minute, he contented himself with his three lengths' lead, all the crew keeping their form beautifully in the rough water. Holland made another spurt to thirty-six, but his crew were thoroughly exhausted, and they soon slowed down again, and eventually Cambridge rowed past the winning post with rather less than a three lengths lead, their full time on the fast running flood being twenty minutes fourteen seconds, while Oxford, easing up, occupied twenty minutes twenty-three seconds. From both sides of the river the cheering was enthusiastic and general at the Cambridge victory, which was, undoubtedly, a most popular one.—*L. & C. Express.*

THE TRACK OF THE EARTH WORM.

Archibald Michie, Q.C., sarcastically remarks the writer of "Plain English" in the *Sydney Bulletin*, the other day, emerged from his respectability to attack Chief Justice Higinbotham in a long-drawn-out letter to the *Argus*. After supplementing several feet of extracts from Mr. Higinbotham's recently-published protests with several yards of references to "Royal Mistresses," "Lord Chamberlain," and other venerable institutions, the angry Michie observes: "But as I have undertaken to convict the Chief Justice of the offence of exceeding his own duty, I hasten to redeem my promise as briefly as possible." He, therefore, proceeds to go for a conviction in the old barrister's brief fashion, which consists in remarking that the other side is a fool and leaving it to the Court to decide whether his arguments are not the least of a nuisance to the court.

In this case the *Argus* editor constitutes the Court, so the Q.C. flattens down his wig, in a manner of speaking, and alleges that "to gratuitously express disapproval of the manner in which Her Majesty is pleased or advised to exercise her prerogative as the fountain of honour, is a piece of ludicrous impertinence." A Michie's sense of the ludicrous is not expected to be very keen or wide in its scope, but it is splendidly characteristic of the mind from whence it springs. One might waste a lifetime in endeavouring to drive the point of a funny story into the skull of Judge Higinbotham's "conviction," yet he can see at a glance the disgusting humour of any criticism passed upon the blessed Royal Prerogative. And we may venture to assume that the Court (represented by the *Argus* editor) also relaxed into a terrible smile at the thought of a subject having "views" about the way in which the fountain of honour occasionally plays up. All the pith of Michie's indictment is contained in that italicised quotation from his address. He spreads himself over a further half-column without appearing to get any farther. He seems, as far as can be made out, to be feebly glib at a spirit of equality, and to have a tender regard for "titles." And in connection with equality, or titles, or something, he triumphantly repeats that "the Chief Justice has exceeded his duty in thus obtruding upon the unique and exclusive functions of his Royal Mistress." Archibald Michie, Q.C., has missed his mark on earth. Providence intended him for an old retainer of a very noble family, but he has drifted into the Law, and his wig is now powdered, as it would have been in the state of life which he is fitted to adorn. When he leaves this earth—and even our Gracious Queen can't keep us here forever—he will be hope and trust, a humble butler to Archangel Michie, or upper footman to Saint Peter. Then will plain Archibald Michie have a master whose prerogative shall be above questioning, and upon whose unique and exclusive functions none will dream of obtruding. But the exclusive functions of a mortal crown are always subject to the instructions of liberty, and have to be constantly adapted to the growth of common-sense. Michie's ideas about prerogative are simply insane, from a worldly point of view, and he evidently forgets that Charles I. had a whole barrowload of kingly functions until O. Cromwell became a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

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Today's Advertisements.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO,"

Captain A. Benson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. [567]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, via TAKAO, NAGASAKI, AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA"

will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 16th May, at 10 A.M., instead as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. [568]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

SIR G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX.

MADAME CORA.

THE CELEBRATED AND ONLY LADY ILLUSIONIST OF THE WORLD.

OPENING ENTERTAINMENT, on TUESDAY, the 14th May, 1889.

Open at 8.30. Commence at 9 p.m.

Prices, \$2 and \$1.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs KELLY & WAUGH LIMITED.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. [566]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from Stone Cutters' Island, South Shore Battery, between the hours of 6.30 A.M. and 10 A.M. on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th instant.

The line of fire will be in a South-Westerly direction from the Battery.

All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. [565]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. [564]

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 217.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY, the 13th day of May, 1889, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 4th May, 1889. [543]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of May, 1889, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of TWO LOTS OF CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

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Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

AN ENTERTAINMENT, will be given

TOMORROW EVENING, the 11th May, 1889,

by the FRENCH VAUDEVILLE & CONCERT COMPANY.

Just arrived from the French Colonies, ONLY ONE REPRESENTATION.

The Company leaves for Manila on MONDAY, the 13th May.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

Overture ORCHESTRA.

JARIN AND NANETTE, Vaudeville in one act.

Nanette Mons. CHARSON

Guillard Mdlle. ANGELINA

Entr'acte of 15 Minutes.

PART II.

Intermediate Concert of Eight Numbers, for which see Programme.

Entr'acte of 15 Minutes.

PART III.

QUAND ON EST A LA PORTE. Scene de la vie nocturne.

Hercule Passavant Mons. CHARSON

Guillard Mdlle. ANGELINA

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets may be obtained at Mr W. BREWER'S, under Hongkong Hotel.

Dress Circle \$2.00

Stalls 1.50

Pit 1.00

Non-commissioned Officers and privates of Army and Navy half price to the Stalls and Pit.

BRESCIA, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1889. [562]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION—200 YARDS.

WILL TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 11th May, at 4 P.M.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [518]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

A 6TH DIVIDEND of 61 1/2% on all claims against the Hongkong branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 28th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

JOHN WILLMOTT, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1889. [537]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 18 Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May instant, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$1,600,000 by the issue of 40,000 NEW SHARES of \$20 each, which shall be fully paid up as hereinafter provided; and that the Board be authorised to issue such New Shares at a premium of \$15 per Share, such premium to be paid as hereinafter provided.

2.—That the said New Shares be offered to the Persons who, on the 7th day of June, 1889, shall be registered Shareholders of the existing shares, in the proportion of one New Share for every existing Share, and such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of New Shares which each such registered Shareholder shall be entitled to take up, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted in writing and accompanied by the full amount of \$20 per Share, will be deemed to be not accepted, and all non-accepted Shares shall be disposed of in such a manner, at such times, and on such conditions as the Board may determine. A premium of \$15 for every such accepted Share shall be paid on the 1st July, 1889, and if not then so paid shall carry interest at the rate of 8% per cent. per Annum until fully paid.

3.—That all premiums on the said New Shares be carried to the Depreciation and Insurance Fund mentioned in Article No. 122 of the Company's Articles of Association.

4.—That Article No. 90 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the words "Five Thousand Shares" the words "Fifty Thousand Shares."

5.—That Article No. 124 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the words "Four Hundred Thousand Dollars" the words "One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars," and in lieu of the words "Three Hundred Thousand Dollars" the words "Five Hundred Thousand Dollars."

By Order of the Board.

THOS. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [548]

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, will be held at the Company's Office, Hong Kong (Tongkin) on FRIDAY, the Thirty-first day of May, at NOON.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report on the state of the Mines, and to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors.

The owners of at least Twenty Shares to bearer, in order to have the right of attending the above Meeting, shall deposit their Shares either with the Undersigned, or with the Chief Manager of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, not later than Fifteen Days before the Meeting, and there shall be delivered to them a card of admission to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. [488]

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 28, Queen's Road Central. 604

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE-PRINCE & Co., 35, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE-PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [518]

Intimations.

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at its Office over the Hongkong Dispensary on MONDAY,

